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THE NEWPORT MERCURY
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No Paper discontinued (unless at the discretion of the Editors) until arrears are paid—Single papers to be had at the Office only, carriers not being allowed to dispose of them.

NEW BOOKS.

WM. A. BARBER,
Has received This Day,

A LARGE Assortment of Books, Stationery, &c. from the *New York Trade Sale*;—Among the Books are:—
Quarto Bibles, some elegantly bound, Prayer Books, of different sizes and prices—some finely bound.
Lessons—Question Books, Byron's Works—Goldsmith's *Do-Lockhart's Life of Scott*, in 1 & 2 vols. Miss Laundon's Poetical Works. Miss Gould's Poems,—Drake's *Do-Literary Souvenir* for 1840, The Gift, and Violet, both for 1840, American Antiquities, &c. &c.
With a large Assortment of Juvenile Books—and many religious, and other interesting works, which will be sold very Cheap.

LIKEWISE,

A Week at Newport, or a Visit to Grand Pa,—by Miss S. S. CARBONE. Price only 62 cents;—and National Spelling Books, 16 cents.
Saturday, April 18.

THE BOSTON ALMANAC
for 1841 JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the Book Store of
Wm. & J. H. BARBER.
January 2.

BLANKS.

WRITS, Manifests, Bills of Lading, Executions, Deeds, Bills of Sale, Indentures, &c. &c. constantly on hand and for sale by
Wm. & J. H. BARBER
Newport September 12th 1840

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A VERY pleasantly situated and Valuable FARM, lying on the east side of the Island, 4 1/2 miles from town being partly in Middletown and partly in Portsmouth, containing 195 Acres of excellent Land, is well fenced with stone wall; has on it a double two story Dwelling-house, a good wash room, cheese & milk house, crib and grain house, and a large double Barn—all the buildings are in good repair; also a good well of excellent soft water; likewise, a water grist mill that will rent for \$60 per year, and is in excellent grinding order.—It has also a large full grown greenling orchard, and a young orchard; both orchards are in full bearing of excellent fruit.—The Farm will be sold on reasonable terms as to price and credit; any one wishing to secure an independence for life, will do well to purchase. It is seldom such a Farm is offered for sale on this Island.—For further information and terms, apply to
ROBINSON POTTER,
Newport, Dec. 26, 1840.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for Sale, his HOUSE and Lot, situated in the central part of Broad street, formerly occupied by the Rev. L. Howard.—The House is a substantial, well built structure, two stories high, 35 feet in length, by 30 in breadth with an addition to the rear also two stories high, and 18 feet by 12 in dimension together with a wood house, rain water cistern, and a well of good water. The Lot is spacious, being 90 feet on Broad-street, and running back upwards of 250 feet, and covered with a variety of fruit and ornamental trees.—The whole forms a most eligible residence for a private family, or may for a small amount be converted into a convenient Boarding House.
Wm. G. HAMMOND.
Newport July 25

Bank of Rhode-Island.

A Semi-Annual Dividend will be paid at the Bank of Rhode-Island on and after the 1st of January next. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Bank on Monday, Jan. 4th, 1841, at 11 o'clock A. M.
W. A. CLARKE, Cashier.
Newport, Dec. 19, 1840.

NEWPORT BANK.

A Semi-Annual Dividend will be paid at the Newport Bank on and after the 1st day of January. The Annual Meeting for the Election of Directors, will be held at the Bank on Wednesday, Jan 6th, 1841, at 3 P. M.
S. CARBONE, Cashier.
Newport, Dec. 19.

Rhode-Island Union Bank.

THE Stockholders of the R. I. Union Bank are hereby notified, That their Annual Meeting for the election of Directors, will be held at their Banking-room on Tuesday, Jan. 5th, 1841, at 11 o'clock A. M.—And that a semi-annual Dividend will be paid on and after Friday, Jan. 1st, 1841, to such persons as shall appear by the books of the Bank to be Stockholders thereof on the 26th inst.
GEO. C. MASON, Cashier.
Newport, Dec. 24, 1840.

N. E. Commercial Bank.

THE Stockholders are notified, That the Annual Meeting for the election of Directors will be held at the Bank on Tuesday, January 5th, 1841, at 11 o'clock A. M.—And that a Dividend will be paid on the 1st day of January next.
G. T. WEAVER, Cashier.
Newport, Dec. 19, 1840.

NEW FRUIT.

Just received from New-York, MALAGA and Lisbon GRAPES, Oranges and Lemons, Figs and Raisins, Prunes and Dates, Nuts, Apples, &c. &c.
For Sale at the Confectionary Store of
T. STACY, Junr.
Directly opposite the Post-Office
Newport, Dec. 5.

Christmas and New Years PRESENTS.

A splendid assortment of Fancy Goods and Toys, suitable for Christmas and New Years Presents, also musical instruments, and instruction books for the Accordion.

Just received, and for sale at the confectionary and variety store of
T. STACY, Jr.
Directly opposite the Post Office
Newport Nov 28.

BOARDING HOUSE

THE Subscriber has taken the commodious House, No. 63, THAMES-STREET, for many years occupied by Mr. A. Murray as a Boarding House, and would be glad to accommodate steady or transient Boarders, on reasonable terms.
THOMAS M. SEABURY.
Newport, Dec. 12

FANCY BASKETS.

A GREAT Variety of Fancy Baskets:—Willow Cradles & Wagons,—Just received and for Sale at the Confectionary and Variety Store of
T. STACY, Jr.
Directly opposite the Post Office.
Newport, Dec. 5.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE

WE the Subscribers having been by the Court of Probate for the town of Little Compton, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the Estate of
THOMAS WILBOR,
late of Little Compton, decd. repred's insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof, being allowed by said Court for the Creditors to bring in and prove their claims, we hereby give notice that we will attend said business at our respective dwellings, and the Commissioners will meet at the Town Hall in said Town, on the 2d Monday in February and June next, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of examining said claims.
JEKEMIAH BRIGGS,
CLARKE BROWNELL, } *Commissioners*
ELISHA BROWNELL,

REMNANT CALICOES.

8000 Yards CALICOES, in remnants from 1 1/2 to 6 Yards, warranted strong, and for Sale, very cheap, by
W. M. C. COZZENS & Co.
ALSO,
Domestic Flannels, plain or twill'd, in all their variety,
At a lower price than—ever.
Dec. 5, 1840.

NEW PAPER-HANGINGS.

Prices Reduced according to the Times.
M. FREEBORN,
HAS Just Received a splendid Assortment of French and American PAPER-HANGINGS, which lie offers for sale at very low prices, at No. 22 Broad street
April 2.

NEW CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,

JUST opened a complete variety of substantial Cloths, Cassimores and Vestings, particularly adapted to the wants of the approaching Fall and Winter. All of which are offered to the public, at a small advance from cost for Cash. Customers are invited to call.
J. M. SHERMAN
Newport, Sept. 5.

FLOUR, and CORN.

200 Bbls of Superfine Baltimore FLOUR, and **5000** Bushels prime Maryland CORN, now landing from Brig Lexington, at Deven's Wharf, and for Sale by
DANIEL TISDALE.
Newport, Dec. 19.

H. SESSIONS,

HAS just received, a variety of New GOODS, among which are:—
New style SHAWLS; Mousseline de Laines, a great variety; figured Alpines plain &c.; Merinoes; Prints; low priced Calicoes; cold Cambrics; Blankets of extra quality; homespun flannel; English and plaid do.
Also on hand, A great variety of Knit Hosiery, of all sizes, and of the finest quality.
Sept. 26, 1840.

STOVES.

FOR burning WOOD or COAL, manufactured at the Newport Foundry, which for convenience or economy are not surpassed by any Cooking stove in the market, for sale by
WM. BROWNELL,
next South of the Post Office.
N. B.—The Public are invited to call and examine for themselves.
Newport, Sept. 12.

FOR SALE

THE brig **DAMON** of 183 tons burthen, a very suitable vessel for the Atlantic whaling. For terms &c. apply to
N. S. RUGGLES.
Newport, Sept. 26.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE, No. 223 Thames street, lately repaired, good yard and garden, never failing well of excellent water. Terms easy, half the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if required,—title free of all incumbrances.—The whole of this estate will be let, till sold. Apply to
EAMES STEVENS, or to
JON. T. ALMY.
Dec. 12.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscribers Executors of the last Will and Testament of
JOSEPH GREENE,
late of Jamestown deceased, having been legally qualified to act in said capacity, request all persons having any demands against the Estate of said deceased to present them for settlement and those indebted to make immediate payment to
HENRY GOULD,
THOMAS B. GOULD, } *Executors.*
THOMAS P. NICHOLS,

NEW GOODS,

WM. C. COZZENS & Co
HAVE received and opened, during the last week, their usual large stock of early FALL GOODS, such as BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES SATINETTS, and FLANNELS. Also—Richly figured Alpines, Mousseline de Laines, English Prints, Fancy Ribbons, Shawls, English and French Merinos, &c. &c. &c.
Sept. 26.

NEW GOODS JUST OPENED, BY JAMES PHILLIPS.

A FRESH supply of Broadcloths; Cassimores, Statinets, Vestings; Beaver and Pilot Cloths, French and English Merinoes; bleached and unbleached Cottons; Russia Diapers; worked linen and cotton table covers; Flannels of all kinds; linen and cotton napkins; French, English and American brims; silk and cotton Velvet; gree Poking; buck Gloves and mittings, &c. With a great variety of other goods that are generally kept in a Dry Good Store.
Newport, June 13.

WM. C. COZZENS & Co CARPET WARE-HOUSE.

Has been Replenished with 50 Pieces of Fine and Superfine Ingrain and Kidderminster CARPETS Making their Assortment complete of extra qualities & choice patterns, And they will be offered at a lower price than they have ever before been known.
Those in want of Carpets, will find it a favorable time to buy.
Newport, April 16.

NEW MUSIC, FOR THE PIANO FORTE.

Just Received from New York.
A great variety of Marches, Waltzes, Quadrilles, Songs &c. &c. Also a great variety of sacred songs, beautifully arranged for the Piano Forte, and adapted for Sabbath evening recreation.
Song of David, Song of Joseph, Song of Miriam, Song of Mary, Song to the Dove, Song and march of the He cometh, God is every where, The Infant's Prayer
Also a great variety of Harrison marches and Whig Songs.
For sale at the variety store of
T. STACY Jr.
Directly opposite the Post Office
Nov. 28.

Encourage Home Manufacture

NEW light 4-4 CALICOES, Printed on the Coddington Factory Cloth. A very beautiful style, & at a low price. Just Opened, and for sale by
W. C. COZZENS & Co.
A L S O,
Coddington Co. bleached Cottons, Do. do. unbleached Do. In remnants of all lengths and at prices suited to the times.
With every style and kind of Domestic Sheetings, Shirtings and Calicoes, bought at the lowest rates, and offered by the piece or yard at a small advance,
April 11.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL very delightfully situated pieces of LAND, in the Southern part of the Town of Newport, near to the New Narragansett Avenue, and Bellevue-street—Which Land has been recently laid out in Lots of 100 feet square, and will be sold in single Lots, or in larger parcels.

The proximity of this Property to the Town, and to the Beach and Ocean, makes the situation decidedly one of the most convenient, agreeable and interesting for a Summer residences, of any on Rhode-Island.

A map of the Land may be seen at the Newport Exchange Bank, and terms of Sale made known on application there.
Newport, August 15, 1840

THE Rev J. S. CLARKE, A. M. has Opened the **Mill-Street Academy.** for the purpose of instruction in the various branches of Classical, Mathematical and English Literature;—and will be happy to receive application for the admission of Pupils, either there, or at the residence of J. H. GILLIAT, Esq.
November 7, 1840

MISCELLANY.

"Democracy in America."

From the second part of Dr. Focault-VILLE's work on America, just published, we make the following extracts.—So much condensed wisdom, relating to this Country, will, we doubt not, be perused with interest, by every intellectual reader:—

"In the United States, fortunes are lost and regained, without difficulty.—Boldness of enterprise is the foremost cause of the rapid progress of that people, its strength, and its greatness.—Commercial business is there like a vast lottery, by which a small number of men continually lose, but the State is always a gainer. Hence arises the strange indulgence which is shown to bankrupts; their honor does not suffer by such an accident. In this respect the Americans differ, not only from all the nations of Europe, but from all the nations of our time.

I believe that the occurrence and frequent return of commercial panics in America is an endemic disease of the democratic nations of the age. It may, perhaps, be rendered less dangerous, but cannot be cured; because it does not originate in accidental circumstances, but in the temperament of these nations.

In democracies, the people are averse to war, and the military in favor of it, and of its continuance. A democratic people will find two things very difficult—to begin a war, and to end it.

All those who seek to destroy the liberties of a democratic nation, ought to know that war is the surest and the shortest means to accomplish it.

In a democratic army, after a long peace, all the soldiers are mere inexperienced boys, and all the superior officers are declining years; so that the former are wanting in experience, and the latter in vigor. This is a strong element of defeat; for the first condition of successful generalship is youth. I should not have ventured to say so, if the greatest captain of modern times had not made the observation.

In democracies, there is a powerful tendency to a concentration of power, to surrender all authority to the central government; and among the public men there are few, except those of great disinterestedness or extreme mediocrity, who seek to oppose the centralization of government. The former are scarce; the latter are powerless.

In proportion as the duties of the central power are augmented, the number of public officers, by whom that power is represented, must increase also. They form a distinct nation in each nation; and as they show the stability of the government, they more and more fill up the place of an aristocracy.

Among almost all the Christian nations of our days, Catholic as well as Protestant, religion is in danger of falling into the hands of government. It is not in meddling with doctrines, but by securing, in various ways, the interest and influence of the ministers of religion.

In every country in Europe, the government is growing more and more minute, and interferes more and more with private concerns. It gains a firmer footing every day, about, above, and around all private persons, to assist, to advise, and to coerce them. The small, personal, private rights, are increasingly alridged.

Governments have now obtained control over property, by means of great national debts. Even the institutions for saving will soon be under their complete sway. In some places, the government has already taken upon itself the enormous task of centralizing in one place and putting out at interest, on its own responsibility, the daily saving of many millions of the working classes. In the first cases of necessity, these funds will become a part of the national debt.

For myself, I confess that I put no trust in the spirit of freedom which appears to animate my contemporaries.—I see well enough, that the nations of this age are turbulent, but I do not clearly perceive that they are liberal; and I fear lest, at the close of these perturbations which rock the base of thrones, the domination of sovereigns may prove more powerful than it ever was before.

It must not be forgotten that it is especially dangerous to enslave men in the minor details of life. For my own part, I should be inclined to think freedom less necessary in great things than in little ones, if it were possible to be secure of the one, without possessing the other.

As there is a tendency, in this democratic age, to diminish private rights especially the smaller ones, it is important for the friends of liberty, as far as possible, to check this tendency. No citizen is so obscure, that it is not hazardous to allow him to be oppressed; because such a violation of private right is deeply to corrupt the manners of a nation.

tion, and to put the whole community in jeopardy.

We may naturally believe, that it is not the singular prosperity of the few, but the greater well-being of all, which is most pleasing in the sight of the Creator and Preserver of men. I would strive, then, to raise myself to this point of the divine contemplation, and thence to view and to judge the concerns of men.

Because the civilization of ancient Rome perished in consequence of the invasion of the barbarians, we are, perhaps, too apt to think that civilization cannot perish in any other manner. But it may dwindle and expire of itself. By dint of close adherence to mere applications to principles, the principles themselves will be lost sight of; and when the latter are wholly forgotten, the methods derived from them will be ill-purposed. Deterioration and a retrograde movement in civilization will follow, and barbarism may succeed.

When Europeans arrived in China, three hundred years ago, they found that almost all the arts had reached a certain degree of perfection there; and they were surprised that a people, which had attained this point, should not have gone beyond it. The truth is, the nation had long been absorbed in productive industry and though the practical results of science had been preserved, the science itself was lost. The Chinese, then, had lost the power of change, and for them to improve was impossible. Civilization may therefore be not only torn from us, but we may trample it ourselves under our feet.

In the United States, a man builds a house to spend his latter years in it, and he sells it before the roof is on: he plants a garden, and lets it just as the trees are coming into bearing; he brings a field into tillage, and leaves other men to gather the crops; he embraces a profession, and gives it up; he settles in a place, which he soon afterwards leaves, to carry his changeable longings elsewhere. If at any time he has a few days vacation from business, his eager curiosity whisks him over the vast extent of the United States, and he will travel fifteen hundred miles almost without stopping. Death at length overtakes him; but it is before he is weary of the boundless chase of that complete felicity, which is ever on the wing.

A few days ago we quoted a few passages from Mrs. Hall's late work on Ireland, exhibiting the progress and extent of Temperance Reform under the guidance of the Rev. Mr. Mathew. The following account of the change which his labors have wrought in a single family is alone sufficient to establish his claim to sympathy and admiration. It is a most affecting picture.

EFFECTS OF TEMPERANCE.—We entered one day a cottage in a suburb of Cork: a woman was knitting stockings at the door: it was as neat and as comfortable as any in the most prosperous district of England. We tell her brief story in her own words, as nearly as we can recall them: 'My husband is a wheelwright, and always earned his guinea a week; he was a good workman, and neither a bad man nor a bad husband, but the love for the drink was strong in him, and it was not often he brought me home more than five shillings out of his one pound one on a Saturday night; and it broke my heart to see the poor children too ragged to send to school, to say nothing of the starved look they had out of the little I could give them. Well, God be praised, he took the pledge; and the next Saturday he laid twenty-one shillings upon the chair you sit upon. Oh! did n't I give thanks on bended knees that night! Still, I was fearful it would n't last, I spent no more than the five shillings I was used to, saying to myself, as the money will be more wanted than it is now. Well, the next week he brought me the same, and the next, and the next, until eight weeks passed; and, glory be to God! there was no change for the bad in my husband; and all the while he never asked me why there was nothing better for him out of his hard earnings; so I felt there was no fear for him; and the ninth week when he came home to me, I had this table bought, and these six chairs, one for himself, four for the children, and one for myself. And I was dressed in a new gown, and the children all had new clothes and shoes and stockings, and upon his own chair I put a brand new seat; and upon his plate I put the bill and resate for them all—just the eight sixteen shillings they cost that I'd saved out of his wages not knowing what might happen, and that always before went for drink. And he cried, good lady and good gentleman, he cried like a baby—but 'twas with thanks to God; and now where's the healthier man than my husband in the county Cork, or happier wife than myself, or deater or better fed children than our own four? It is most unlikely that such a family will again sink into poverty and wretchedness.
Hall's Ireland.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

BOSTON, JAN. 7.
FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The Ship Elizabeth Bunce, arrived at this port yesterday, from Liverpool, having left there Dec. 9th. We are indebted to Mr. Topliff for Liverpool papers brought by her to the 8th. Their contents are not important. There was no later news from the East—from Syria, Egypt, India, or China.

News from New-York to Nov. 19th, had been received at Liverpool by the packet ship North-America, which arrived Dec. 7. The steamship Columbia was advertised at Liverpool to sail Jan. 5th, for Halifax and Boston. She may be expected here on the 19th or 20th instant.

The convalescence of the Queen, and the health of the royal infant continued. It is said, that in return for the compliment of giving up the rooms of the King of Hanover, in St. James's Palace, a suit has been brought by him in Chancery, against Sir H. Wheatly, Keeper of the Queen's Privy Purse, for the crown jewels of the Kingdom of Hanover.

London, Dec. 5.—The large amount of bills falling due yesterday, appear to have been paid with unusual punctuality.

A Cabinet Council is announced to assemble at the Foreign Office, on Monday afternoon. It is understood that the Ministers are to meet for the purpose of deciding upon the day to which Parliament shall be further prorogued. It is also understood that, on Thursday, a Privy Council will be held at Buckingham Palace, at which Her Most Gracious Majesty presides.

The Liverpool Albion says—"There is now, we have great pleasure in stating a marked and decisive improvement in the export trade to the United States.—During the last two years, so great was the falling off in the shipments to that country, that had it not been for the unusually large number of emigrants from the United Kingdom to the States, the American traders must have lost money."

The London Sun says—"We believe that the christening of the Princess Royal will not take place till after the meeting of Parliament, when it will be celebrated with every accompaniment which can give splendor and effect to the happy occasion."

Charles Kemble is in a low state of health, and but faint hopes are entertained of his recovery.

FRANCE.—The Courrier Francais states that the ceremony of the Emperor Napoleon's funeral is fixed for the 15th inst. and that the number of workmen employed on the preparations has been considerably increased. The Commerce is of opinion that it cannot take place before the 50th. Generals Bertrand and Gouraud, and M. Marchand remain with the Prince de Joinville, at Chorboulog, watching over the remains of the Emperor.

It is reported that soon after this ceremony shall have taken place, Prince Louis Bonaparte and his companions will be liberated, the Prince being required to pledge himself never to repeat his criminal attempt.

The Univers affirms it to be positively true, that negotiations are now going on with activity for the marriage of one of the two youngest sons of the King to Queen Isabella.

The steamer Oriental made a passage from Gibraltar to Malta in three days and 20 hours. It was supposed to be the shortest passage ever made between the two ports.

The London Journal of Commerce of Dec. 5, says that a return to general confidence in money and banking matters is the only feature, and an important one, which distinguishes this week from the last. "The money market has become decidedly more easy since this day week."

THE ACADIA.—The Liverpool Albion of the 7th ult. says that the Acadia, in her last voyage to Halifax and Boston, brought out 64,000 wrappers, including letters and newspapers, which was the largest mail ever despatched from the Liverpool Post Office. The postage on every single letter being one shilling, and on every newspaper 2d. it will afford to the government a handsome revenue towards defraying the expense of the communication.

TEXAS.—The independence of Texas has been acknowledged by the United States, England, France, Holland and Belgium. The London Morning Chronicle, the ministerial organ, boasts that "Texas will hold the United States in check," and adds, "It is impossible to overrate the advantages to be derived from this source."

The British government have shown the sincerity of their pretensions to ultra humanity, by neglecting to incorporate any proposition in their treaty with Texas to mitigate the evils of slavery.—Judging from the tone of the London newspapers, the main point seems to have been, to impose a check upon the trade of the United States.

Dr. Barrett arrived at New-York a few days since, as agent of the State of Illinois, to provide for the payment of the interest on the Illinois bonds. The New-York Commercial Advertiser announces that the interest due on the Illinois bonds in that city on the 4th inst. will be paid at the Bank of the United States.

Twenty-Sixth Congress. SECOND SESSION.

SENATE, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 30.—Mr. Crittenden, from the Committee on the judiciary, reported a bill to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States. Mr. C. said the bill involved no new principles. In the details, there were some few modifications, and but very few; and, as it was a subject in which the greatest interest was manifested, he would suggest an early action upon it. He moved to make it the special order for Thursday, the 7th January, which was agreed to.

Mr. Calhoun's Bill to "cede the public lands in the new States on certain conditions, therein named," was reported by Mr. Norvell without any amendment.

Mr. Benton gave notice that as soon as he saw the Senate full enough, he would again ask leave to bring in a bill to repeal the duty on salt, and to abolish the fishing bounty.

Mr. Tallmadge made a call by resolution on the Treasury Department for a list of all drafts drawn between the 28th of February, 1829, and July last and since that time which have been protested for non payment, and since presented for payment and remaining unpaid, showing the names of payers, payees, &c. &c.

All the bills directed to be engrossed on Monday last, were read a third time and passed—save those to establish a board of Commissioners to hear and examine claims against the United States.

The question, shall this bill pass? created a long and animated debate, which ended in its being laid on the table for the present. Mr. Calhoun contending that the bill was fraught with more pernicious features than any measure that ever had been passed—and Mr. Sevier insisting that it was, in so many words, a bill to supersede all Courts of law, and finally to abolish Congress itself.

The Bill was finally laid on the table, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House was engaged all day on the Navy Pension Bill, without coming to any decision. The debate was on Mr. Adams's motion to reconsider the bill.

SENATE, THURSDAY, DEC. 31.—The resolution offered by Mr. Tallmadge in regard to Treasury Notes, was adopted. The other business transacted, was not of importance.

HOUSE.—Mr. Adams's motion to reconsider the Navy Pension Bill, was rejected, by 69 to 108.

Petitions were then received from the several States and Territories.

Mr. Fillmore of New-York asked for the printing of five thousand copies of a letter and other documents from the State Department in reference to the arrest of Mr. McLeod, charged with aiding in the burning of the Caroline. It embraces a correspondence between the American Minister at London, the British Minister here, and the Secretary of State.—After the five thousand copies had been ordered to be printed, a motion to reconsider was submitted by Mr. Alford of Georgia.

Mr. Alford was anxious to hear the documents read, and the reading was commenced by the Clerk.

The documents were, first, a brief message from the President, transmitting the correspondence between the two Governments.

Secondly, a letter from Mr. Stevenson at London, addressed to the Secretary of State, saying that no answer had been received to the question submitted from the United States respecting the burning of the Caroline.

The third letter was from Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth, stating that the British Government would probably answer the questions submitted without delay.

Some time intervened, when a correspondence upon the arrest of Mr. McLeod, now in prison in New-York was commenced. The first letter concerning the arrest is one which will excite some attention in this country. It is addressed by the British Minister to the Secretary of State, and in it he complains of the arrest of a subject of Great-Britain, and his imprisonment in New-York. He demands the release of the prisoner and proceeds to avow the principle or fact that—the burning of the Caroline was an act committed by the British Authorities.

Mr. Leod, he asserts, if employed in burning the Caroline, which he very much doubts, was employed by the authority. The British authorities therefore, he proceeds to say, are responsible and not Mr. Leod. The question, as a consequence, if to be controverted, becomes one which must be settled by the two governments, and not by the prisoner. This was well known, he thought, or certainly, was more than intimated at the time, as it has been since, and upon many occasions. Mr. Fox enlarged upon the idea that the prisoner acted upon authority, and that the subject matter of complaint was one for the two governments to settle. In conclusion, again he expresses the hope that the prisoner will be speedily released.

The most interesting part of the correspondence is, the reply of the Secretary of State to the British Minister. Mr. Forsyth, in courteous terms, acknowledges the reception of the letter of Mr. Fox and reiterates his ground of complaint.—Under the advice and direction of the President he proceeds to answer the complaints. Always desirous to preserve the amicable relations between the two governments, he professes to be still desirous to terminate the present controversy in the same friendly spirit. He speaks of the delicate questions which have been brought before the govern-

ment in times past, and appeals to Mr. Fox to bear testimony to the friendly disposition of the President and the United States towards Great-Britain.

It is with unfeigned regret, he says, that he cannot now comply with the request now submitted, by Mr. Fox, for reasons given at length. The circumstances connected with the arrest of the prisoner forbid it. He was charged with arson, committed upon American soil, and American property. The history of the burning of the Caroline was the history of a great outrage, and the prisoner was confined or arranged under the charge of being one of a band of lawless rascals. He made his appearance in New-York voluntarily, after the commission of the offence, and was imprisoned as one of the guilty party. The President, continues Mr. Forsyth, knows of no principal of international law which calls for the release of such an offender.

Mr. Forsyth proceeded to comment in a becoming temper upon the acknowledgment, for the first time officially made, that the Caroline was burnt under the authority of the British government. No such avowal has before been officially made, and it now comes from one speaking by authority. It became the United States, therefore, to act as complainant.

The reading of the correspondence excited some feeling in the House. Mr. Alford of Georgia, who moved the reconsideration, was the first to break silence. He was glad that he had submitted the motion to reconsider, and the more so from the character of the correspondence. For one, he was ready to approve of the letter of the Secretary of the State, and I do cheerfully approve it, said Mr. Alford—and the more readily, since it is the first official act which I can remember which has been submitted by this Administration, which has met my approval. My party biases are not so strong, but I can appreciate the good done by an opponent.

Mr. Alford, in a tone of high feeling, proceeded to comment upon the conduct of Great-Britain in all her recent territorial relations with this government.—As an American, he felt humble. The course of Mr. Van Buren had been to degrade the nation, and to bring the flag of America to the feet of the Lion of England: The President was humbled by the Queen, and brought low. He hailed the high-toned letter of the Secretary as re-establishing a proper feeling of independence in the United States. He wished to see this feeling revered, for he remarked, he regarded the conduct of Great-Britain towards us as unjust and oppressive.

Mr. Holmes of South-Carolina replied and with some feeling. I am delighted with this debate said Mr. Holmes, not because the doctrine of State Rights have been alluded to during the discussion—(that subject had been spoken of by Messrs. Sturdy, Pickens and Alford before the motion to reconsider) for any man now interprets State Rights doctrine as he pleases. Like the Constitution, the doctrine was construed as gentlemen chose to understand it, and every man understood it for himself.

But I am glad, said Mr. Holmes, for another reason. We have heard from a gentleman of influence and standing who represents the South, something of the policy of the new Administration. I am sorry that the gentleman speaks in a tone so warlike, of prospects so belligerent.—I am for peace. If there was a war, we at the South would be ruined by it. I am therefore opposed to, and fear that it will be the policy of the Administration—for I presume the member from Georgia speaks by authority.

Mr. Alford replied. "A single word in explanation to the honorable and distinguished gentleman from South-Carolina. When upon the floor before, I spoke, not advisedly, or with any knowledge of what would be the policy of General Harrison; I spoke for myself only. The sentiments I gave vent to were my own honest convictions. I do not agree with the member who preceded me. When the war does come, she will be found in the field doing battle for the country. I would speak for South-Carolina in reply to her representative, for I was one of the first born children of her nullification, and know enough of South-Carolina to know that she will stand by the flag of the country."

Mr. Cushing of Massachusetts followed in the discussion, and commented freely and feelingly upon the correspondence upon the Speaker's table. He reminded the House of the important avowal now for the first time officially announced, that our property had been plundered by Great Britain, on the authority of the officers of the Government. He spoke also of the conduct of the authorities of Great Britain in Upper Canada, both judicial & military, in matters of importance to us as Americans. The British authorities were to be dealt with upon their own principles. Mr. Leod is now imprisoned, and could be condemned and punished forthwith.

Mr. Cushing spoke in reply to Mr. Holmes of South-Carolina also, and in approval of the patriotic sentiments which had fallen from the lips of the member from Georgia. He was delighted to hear them, and believed that upon reflection they would find approval even in the heart of the member from South-Carolina. It was singular enough, Mr. Cushing thought, that while the members of this Congress had from their seats here and from the hustings, proclaimed that the great Whig party were allies of the British, they were now accusing that very party of being anxious to rush into a war with Great Britain.

Mr. Duncan of Ohio rose to offer some

remarks, but being of a party nature, he was called to order.

The whole subject was brought to a close by the withdrawal of the motion to reconsider.

Both Houses adjourned to Monday.

Late from Buenos Ayres. The N. Y. Journal of Commerce publishes the following letter from Montevideo, which give some additional intelligence from Buenos Ayres. We shall probably soon hear of some decisive measures from that quarter. It is not likely that the strong French force now there will remain long idle.

MONTVIDEO, Oct. 19, 1840. Business here is at a stand, waiting events in Buenos Ayres, Baron Mackay the new French Admiral went up some days since. We hear that he has had a conference with Arana, Rosas's minister, which lasted four hours. Nothing is known. It is however the general impression that the affair will come to blows. The French have a strong force in front of Buenos Ayres. They have also a good many large vessels here.—Three of their light draught brigs are fitting mortars. I think the French will land and take the city.

Official accounts reached here a few days since from Lavalle. He had completely defeated Lopez of Santa Fe, and taken possession of the Province. He would again shortly take up his march for Buenos Ayres. There can be no doubt but that he will "use up" the monster: The assassinations, executions, robberies, and insults, committed and committing in Buenos Ayres by order of Rosas, are truly horrible, and revolting to humanity. So many as fifteen have been assassinated, by having their throats cut and being shot in Rosas's encampment, in one day. Many of the wealthy, as well as most respectable people have been murdered by a gang of wretches called *Maskerados*, composed of the scum of Buenos Ayres, and who are infinitely inferior to the Jacobins so called during the reign of terror in France. You can form no idea of the present state of Buenos Ayres. All that can get away are leaving. Understand that the natives of Buenos Ayres are now refused passports. Rosas has passed a decree confiscating all the property of the Unitarians. You can have but a faint idea of the monster, and of the crimes that he is committing. There are now forty-five millions of paper in circulation.—All this misery has been brought upon the country by the wickedness as well as caprices of this sanguinary monster, united with the desire of revenging himself upon the Unitarian party, which you well know compose the respectability, wealth and talent of the country. I think it is Rosas's intention to govern Buenos Ayres in the same way that Francia governs Paraguay. To effect this, it is necessary for him to murder and put out of the way all the decent people in the country; for so Francia managed. A great number of houses have been entered by the *Maskerados*, and the contents robbed and carried away, or broken up—that is, the furniture. The women have been beaten, and had their hair cut off by these hell hounds, and in several instances have been obliged to secrete themselves in the houses of foreigners, abandoning their homes. All that I can say is but a faint picture of the reality. All civilized governments should withdraw their representatives. The Brazilian Minister, as also the Sardinian, have withdrawn. The latter had a pistol presented to his breast, and was taken to the chancell, and after being insulted was liberated.

This place is full of people. It is estimated there are all of 12,000 from Buenos Ayres, mostly emigrants. The whole population, including the city and suburbs, is computed at 45,000. Houses are going up in every direction. There are probably all of four millions in specie at this moment in Montevideo. Flour is of ready sale at \$16 per barrel, say to net \$8.50. About 3000 barrels have come in from Rio. It will continue to be wanted throughout the year, as no wheat has been sown. Lumber is in demand: last sale at \$60 per mil, to net \$36.25 Spanish. Leaf Tobacco is \$9.50 Sp. per q. Salt is a complete drug. There are upwards of 15,000 bushels, afloat. Last sale to net 229 bush.—Ex. 42.

Oct. 22d.—The packet not yet in from Buenos Ayres. We are all anxious for her to arrive. It is now fifteen days since we have heard any thing from above. The vessels are pouring in from every quarter. There are now upwards of 200 square riggers in port. The Cadet and Russian are in from Boston, latter 21st August. The Cuba arrived three weeks since. The lumber per Cadet sold at \$62 to \$37.50 per 1000 feet.

Oct. 27th.—Two French steamers have come down with 400 Frenchmen. Negotiations were still going on. It is the general opinion that the Admiral is only temporizing, to give time for the French subjects to get away. How can he treat with such a monster? A French subject by the name of Varamogues had his throat cut. The murders, robberies, and in many instances violation of women, were going on.

Lavalle is advancing towards Buenos Ayres with 7 or 8,000 determined men, composed of the flower of the country. I think the question will be settled in 30 or 40 days. Rosas must fall—he knows his time is at hand. Many old Spaniards have been murdered and robbed of their

all. Others, after being robbed, have escaped with their lives by secreting themselves. The Government paper contains notices of the property of Unitarians to be sold at auction. It is really horrible.

LATE INDIAN NEWS.—The steamer St. Matthews, Captain Van Vechten, arrived at St. Marks, on Friday last, after a short passage from Tampa Bay.

Capt. Van Vechten brings letters of a recent date, from the United States of officers in that neighborhood, which, together with the verbal information brought, are of a very gratifying character. It is the prevailing impression of all at Tampa Bay, that the Indians are anxious for peace, and although they are crafty and treacherous themselves, and suspicious of craft and treachery from others, yet that they are heartily tired of the war, and that means will be found to produce an arrangement satisfactory to them and the whites. We hope it may turn out so.

After the disappearance of the Indians from the neighborhood of Fort King on the 14th ult. Tiger-Tail, with several warriors, had returned to Fort No. 4.—They had a talk with two of the Arkansas delegation, reiterated their former protestations of peaceable intentions, and stated that between Tampa and the Withlacoochee were several bands, all anxious to come in. General Armistead, with several of the Arkansas delegation, had gone to Charlotte harbor, expecting to meet several of the Indian chiefs, and give them a talk at that place.

Tiger-Tail, with his warriors, was still at Fort No. 4, and lively hopes were entertained, by officers and men, that our Indian difficulties might soon be closed.

[Tallahassee Star Dec 22.]

From the Providence Journal of Tuesday.

ATROCIOUS ROBBERY AND ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—One of the most atrocious robberies that ever occurred in this city was perpetrated yesterday morning.—Two men were discovered in the house of Mrs. Aborn in Washington st. at about 3 o'clock, A. M. by a servant girl, who hearing them in the house supposed it one of the family, and came down to make the fires. She was attacked by two men, one a black fellow, the other with a mask over his face. They threw her on the floor and throttled her, and attempted to cut her throat with a case knife and afterwards with a carving knife, but both were so dull that they did not accomplish their object. One of the family hearing the noise, but without suspecting anything, arose and alarmed the robbers, who fled, leaving behind them a quantity of plate, clothing and other articles, which they had collected. They carried away a gold watch, and about twenty dollars. It is supposed that they entered the house in the evening, and secreted themselves in the garret from which they descended after the family had retired. The girl was not seriously injured and is in a fair way of recovery. No suspicions are entertained as to who committed this daring outrage. The Board of Aldermen have offered a reward of \$200 for the detection of both or either of them.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—Scarcely a day has passed during the last two or three weeks, that we have not been compelled to record some steamboat fatality. Three accidents were chronicled yesterday, and we are under the necessity of adding another to the list this afternoon. On Sunday night, the Patrick Henry, Shaw, from Maysville, came in contact with the Maid of Arkansas at Tunica bar. The latter was stove in forward of the cook house, ran on the bar and sank in five feet of water.

N. O. Native American.

ANOTHER MURDER.—The Rev. Mr. Lindsay, a respectable Clergyman of the Methodist Church, was shot near Hendersonville, Sumner county, Tenn, on the 14th ult, and his body thrown into the Cumberland river, where it was found on the 20th, by dragging. He was about 53 years old. He was shot to obtain money, \$300, he had about him, as it supposed by a man named Carroll.

Noah Webster has announced that in a few weeks will be published a new edition of his American Dictionary of the English Language, with an addition of eight or ten thousand words to the vocabulary of the quarto edition.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says: "There was an unusual amount of intoxication visible in the streets on New-Year's Day, among men not of genteel appearance. Among the best class of society, though the ladies, many of them, offered wine, there was, so far as we saw, very little excess. The whiskey and gin drinkers need the labors of the good men who are so hard at work upon the wine question."

The Jews, it is well known, keep the seventh instead of the first day of the week as the Sabbath. A few days since the police officers in Baltimore arrested two Jew tailors for working on Sunday, and fined them \$3.33 each. One of the Jews, in his turn has summoned the Editors of the newspapers which are published on Monday mornings, the organs of the churches, and others who do work on Sunday, that the magistrates may learn that he is not alone in this violation of the law. The result we have not learned.

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THE NEWPORT ENQUIRER

NEWPORT, SATURDAY, January 9, 1841.

The General Assembly, Of this State, will convene at Providence on Monday next, the 11th inst. agreeably to adjournment.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

The (Philadelphia) National Gazette of Tuesday, contains a report of the proceedings of the meeting of Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, held at Philadelphia on Monday last. We have not room for the entire report, but it appears, that the committee appointed to inquire whether any dividend of profits could be divided, report a probable loss on the suspended debt beyond the amount of the contingent fund of \$5,146,370, and submit a resolution that it is inexpedient at this time, to declare a dividend of profits. The profits of the last six months after deducting current expenses, are stated at \$1,061,569, subject however to deductions on account of interest on loans in Europe, &c.

STATE ELECTIONS.

An election for a Member of Congress took place in the Bristol District, (Massachusetts) on Monday last, and resulted as follows:—For N. B. Borden (Whig) 4320; H. Williams, (Van Buren) 3730; scat. 202.—Mr. Borden's majority over Mr. Williams, (the present member) is 590, and over all nearly 400.

Francis Mallory, (Whig) has been elected a Representative in Congress from Virginia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Joel B. Holleman (V B)

TREASURY NOTES.

By an official notice from the Treasury Department, it appears, that the amount of Treasury Notes outstanding on the 1st day of Jan. 1841, was estimated at \$4,632,991 92 cts.

U. S. SENATORS.

Hon. James L. Kerr, (Whig) has been elected by the Legislature of Maryland, a Senator of the U. S. to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Spence.

NEWPORT MARINE SOCIETY.

At the Annual Meeting of this Society held on Tuesday last, the following officers were re-elected:—

Capt. HENRY J. HUDSON, President, DAVID M. COGGESHALL, Treasurer, CHARLES E. HAMMETT, Sec'y.

COAL TRADE.—

The amount of Coal brought to the Philadelphia market the present season, according to the report of the Commercial List, from the Schuylkill, Lehigh, and Lackawanna mines, was 555,350 tons.

The Philadelphia Gazette states, that the Steam ship of war now being built at the Navy yard in that city, is to be called the Mississippi. She is to be launched early in the Spring.

From the National Intelligencer, Jan. 2d

The first day of January dawned upon us in the midst of a snow storm, which in the course of the morning turned to sleet; so that a duller and more cheerless day is seldom seen at any season of the year. The weather proved a damper of course, upon the usual sociabilities and greetings of the day; and even the President's House, thrown open on the occasion, welcomed less than its usual throng.

The Bait.—On the premises of Mr. Scott, recently murdered in Southampton Co, Va, \$15,000 have been found. It will be recollected that Mr. S. and five of his family were murdered by a mercenary, who feared to finish the work by robbery, because he could not find and kill the sixth and last member of the family. The treasure in the old man's house did not prove a very desirable possession to him.

Cemetery at Albany.—A large meeting of citizens was held at Albany, on Thursday evening last, to take into consideration the subject of purchasing, and to devise means thereto, of a plot of ground for a new public Cemetery, on a plan similar to that at Mount Auburn near Boston.

A new packet ship of 1000 tons burthen, called the Argus, was launched at New-York on Saturday last. She is to take the place in the Havre line, of the Poland, which was burnt at sea in May last.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday last, the bill relative to the Public Lands, was discussed the whole day, without taking a vote on the bill.

HOUSE.—Many petitions and resolutions were presented. Additional correspondence between the Secretary of State and the British Minister, in relation to the steam boat "Caroline," explanatory of what has heretofore been said, was read by the Clerk, and 100 copies ordered to be printed. A spirited debate followed—in the midst of which the House adjourned.

The following is the correspondence referred to—

the House of Representatives of the United States.

I think proper to communicate to the House of Representatives, in further answer to their resolution of the 21st ult., the correspondence which has since occurred between the Secretary of State and the British Minister on the same subject.

M. VAN BUREN.
Washington, Jan. 2, 1841.

Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth.
Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d inst., in reply to a letter which I had addressed to you on the 13th. You acquaint me that the President is not prepared to comply with my demand for the liberation of Mr. A. McLeod, of Upper Canada, now imprisoned at Lockport, New York, on a pretended charge of murder and arson, as having been engaged in the destruction of the piratical steamboat "Caroline," on the 22d Dec. 1837.

I learn with deep regret that such is the decision of the President of the U. S. for I cannot but foresee the very grave and serious consequences that must ensue, if, besides the injury already inflicted upon Mr. McLeod, of a vexatious and unjust imprisonment, any further harm should be done to him in the progress of this extraordinary proceeding.

I have lost no time in forwarding to her Majesty's Government in England the correspondence that has taken place, and I shall await the further orders of her Majesty's Government with respect to the important question which that correspondence involves.

But I feel it my duty not to close this communication without likewise testifying my vast regret and surprise at the expressions which I find repeated in your letter with reference to the destruction of the steamboat Caroline. I had confidently hoped that the first erroneous impression of the character of that event, imposed upon the mind of the United States Government by partial and exaggerated representations, would long since have been effaced by a more strict and accurate examination of the facts.—Such an investigation must even yet, I am willing to believe, lead the United States Government to the same conviction with which her Majesty's authorities on the spot were impressed, that the act was one in the strictest sense of self-defence, rendered absolutely necessary by the occasion, for the safety and protection of her Majesty's subjects, and justified by the same motives and principles which, upon similar and well known occasions, have governed the conduct of illustrious officers of the United States.

The steamboat Caroline was a hostile vessel engaged in piratical war against her Majesty's people, hired from her owners for that express purpose, and known to be so beyond the possibility of doubt.

The place where the vessel was destroyed was nominally, it is true, within the territory of a friendly Power, but the friendly Power had been deprived, through overbearing piratical violence, of the use of its proper authority over that portion of territory. The authorities of New York had not even been able to prevent the artillery of the State from being carried off publicly, at noon day, to be used as instruments of war against her Majesty's subjects. It was under such circumstances which it is to be hoped will never recur, that the vessel was attacked by a party of her Majesty's people, captured and destroyed.

A remonstrance against the act in question has been addressed by the United States to her Majesty's Government in England. I am not authorized to pronounce the decision of her Majesty's Government upon that remonstrance, but I have felt myself bound to record, in the mean time the above opinion, in order to protest in the most solemn manner against the spirited and loyal conduct of a party of her Majesty's officers and people being qualified through an unfortunate misapprehension, as I believe, of the facts, with the appellation of outrage or murder.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

H. S. FOX.
Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox.
Department of State,
Washington, Dec. 31, 1841.

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 29th inst. in reply to mine of the 26th, on the subject of the arrest and detention of A. McLeod, as one of the perpetrators of the outrage committed in New York when the steamboat Caroline was burnt.—Full evidence of that outrage has been presented to her Majesty's Government with a demand for redress, and of course no discussion of the circumstances here can be either useful or proper, nor can I suppose it to be your desire to invite it.

I take leave of this subject with this single remark, that the opinion so strongly expressed by you on the facts and principles involved in the demand for reparation on her Majesty's Government by the United States would hardly have been hazarded had you been possessed of the carefully collected testimony which has been presented to your Government in support of that demand.

I avail myself of the occasion to renew to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

JOHN FORSYTH.

Proceedings of Congress.
Our Congressional Journal is to Monday last.—But little business of much public interest has yet been matured, but in the House on Monday, an interesting debate took place after the reading of the correspondence between Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Fox.

VOTES FOR GOVERNOR.

The Committee appointed by the Legislature of Massachusetts to count the votes for Governor, &c. on Thursday reported the following vote for Governor.

For John Davis, 70,894
Marcus Morton, 55,169
Majority, 15,715

There has been no papers received here from New York since Wednesday last. The Postmaster General ought to apply a remedy for this vexatious delay.

ITEMS.

The Legislature of New Hampshire, at its recent session, passed an act abolishing imprisonment for debt.

A bill has passed the Legislature of Ohio, repealing the act of last session, as prohibits the issuing and circulating of notes under five dollars.

The Franklin Bank in Baltimore, has stopped payment.

The city of St. Louis is about to be lighted with gas.

The Bovey Theatre in New York has been closed. It is to be re-opened at half price.

A Steamer, belonging to the U. S. Government, was launched at Baltimore on Thursday week. She is 200 tons burthen, and is destined for the service in Florida.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY DEC. 1840

Thermom.	WINDS.	GENERAL ASPECT OF THE WEATHER.
1. 26.30.26	SW	Clear then Cloudy
2. 22.10.35	SE	Clear all day
3. 37.48.37	SW	Clear all day
4. 22.30.25	SW	Clear Cloudy at evening
5. 20.22.0	SE	Snow then cloudy
6. 30.30.35	SE	Snow Storm with Rain
7. 22.34.28	SE	Cloudy then clear
8. 24.30.37	SE	Cloudy all day
9. 30.40.35	SW	Clear all day
10. 34.15.35	SW	Cloudy then clear
11. 30.30.32	SE	Clear and pleasant
12. 34.37	SE	Clear Cloudy Rain
13. 35.42.40	SE	Heavy Rain all day
14. 36.46.40	SE	Clear and pleasant
15. 37.48.45	SE	Clear all day
16. 38.50.35	SE	Clear Snow at evening
17. 38.37.30	SW	Clear all day
18. 39.33.14	SW	Clear and pleasant
19. 38.30.27	W	Clear all day
20. 38.30.27	W	Clear all day
21. 32.30.22	SW	Clear and pleasant
22. 0.42.32	SW	Rain & Snow Clear
23. 17.30.30	SW	Clear then cloudy
24. 30.28.16	SW	Clear all day
25. 0.18.14	SW	Cloudy then cloudy
26. 12.35.32	SE	Cloudy Snow & Rain
27. 25.20.20	SW	Cloudy then Clear
28. 18.24.25	SW	Clear all day
29. 23.48.41	SW	Clear then Cloudy
30. 32.40.33	SW	Cloudy day
31. 32.38.30	SE	Snow with Rain Storm

Quantity of Rain in the Month, 3.15-100ths Inches.

Rain fell in the Year 1840, 47.38.100ths Inches.
" " " " Year, 1839, 37.83.100ths
Mean average of this Month, 30.63
Mean do. of Dec. last Year, 33.41
Mean do. of Dec. 1827, the warmest, 37.44
Dec. in last 23 years, 29.72
Mean do. of Dec. 1831, the coldest, 29.72
Dec. in last 23 years, 29.72

YEARLY AVERAGES.
Mean Average for 1840, 49.74
" " " " 1839, 49.29

REMARKS.—The mean average of this Month is nearly 3 degrees colder than Dec. of last Year; nearly 8 deg. warmer than Dec. 1831, the coldest Dec. in last 23 years; and 9 deg. colder than Dec. 1827, the warmest in same period.

The Month generally, has been cold, and very blustering, with frequent storms of Snow with Rain—for a number of days the sleighing in our streets was very good.—The Month with the Year closed, with a storm of Snow, which was succeeded in the Evening by a heavy Rain.

Weekly Almanac.

1841.	Sun.	Sat.	Mon.	High
JANUARY.	rise.	sets.	rise.	water
9 Saturday,	7 25	4 35	7 26	9 51
10 Sunday,	7 24	4 36	8 43	10 41
11 Monday,	7 23	4 37	9 55	11 27
12 Tuesday,	7 22	4 38	11 3	morn.
13 Wednesday,	7 21	4 39	morn.	9 12
14 Thursday,	7 20	4 40	0 12	0 56
15 Friday,	7 19	4 41	1 18	1 41

Moon's Last Qr. 14th day, 7h. 11m. Morning

Married,
At Portsmouth on Wednesday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Turner, Mr. Philip B. Bourn of Bristol, to Miss Adeline D. daughter of Mr. Jonathan Tallman of Portsmouth.

Died,
In this Town on Wednesday last, Mrs Hannah, wife of Mr. Ananias Lockwood, and daughter of the late Mr. John Barker of Portsmouth, aged 46 years.
On Thursday, Anna M. Hunter, daughter of Capt. J. Hunter, aged 12 years.
At Portsmouth on Thursday last, SHADRACH CHASE, in the 60th year of his age.—A worthy member of the Society of Friends, and highly esteemed and respected by his numerous friends and acquaintances.—Funeral to morrow (Sunday) A. M. at 10 o'clock, from his late residence in Portsmouth, which Relations and Friends are requested to attend.
At East Greenwich on Monday last, Capt. Nathaniel Greene, aged 51 years—formerly a naval commander from this Port.
At Providence on Monday last, Mr. John J. Gladding, aged 68 years.

BRIGHTON MARKET, Monday, Jan. 4
Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser
At Market, 290 Beef Cattle, 60 Steers, 1600 Sheep and 50 Swine.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—Last week's prices were fully sustained. We quote best quality \$5 75 a \$6; second quality \$5 25 a \$5 75; third quality, \$4 25 a \$5.
Sheep.—Dull Lot at \$1 50, 1 75, \$1 93.
Wethers \$3, \$3 50 a \$4.
Swine.—One lot at abt 4c. At retail, 5 and 6c.

From the Boston Courier, Monday, Jan. 4.

WOOL.—We have no material change to notice in the Wool market, a fair demand has prevailed for all descriptions, and quotations are fully supported. The stock in market is not large, but equal to the present demand.

PRICES OF WOOL.—Prime or Saxony fleeces 45 a 50 cents per lb.; American fullblood, washed, 45 a 47; do. 3/4 do. 40 a 45; 1/2 do. 35 a 38; 1/4 do. common, 32 a 34; superior Northern pulled ambs 42 a 45; No. 1 do. do. 35 a 40; do. 31 do. do. 25 a 28; do. do. 18 a 23.

MERCURY MARINE LIST.

Port of Newport.

ARRIVED.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2.—Sch'r Pomfret, Moore, from Lubec for New-York.
Sch'r Deposit, Hendricks, from Newburyport for Norfolk.
Sch'r Champion, Drew from Nantucket for New-York.

Sch'r Superior, Cilley, from Providence for Baltimore.
Sch'r Superb, from Nantucket for New York Sloop Hudson, West, from New-Bedford for Providence.

Sloop Hope, Pitman, from Bristol for New-York.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 5.—Brig Majestic, Wooster, and Sch'r Richmond, Curtis, both from Thomaston for New-York.
Sch'r Orion, from Newburyport for ditto.
Sch'r Hunter, Briggs, from Kennebec.

Sch'r Currency, Gray, 23 days from Halifax for Philadelphia.

Sch'r St. Helena, Poole, from Frankfort for Norfolk.

Sch'r Science, Hadwen, from New-Edford for New-York.

THURSDAY, JAN. 7.—Sch'r J. Warren, Fessenden, of Brewster, from Franklin, (Long) bound to Boston.
Sch'r Oscar, Tilley, and Grecian, Chase, both from Boston for New-York.

ENTERED.
Jan. 8.—Sch'r Currency, Gray, Halifax CLEARED.

Jan. 2.—Brig Amethyst, Simpson, Havana " " Prince Jo. Jo. Jo. Gardner, do. " " Sch'r Currency, Gray, Philadelphia

MARINE MEMORANDA.

Brig Confidence, Bailey, for Cadz, sailed from Gibraltar Nov. 23d.
Sch'r Octavia, Weeden, 18 days from Wilmington, arr. at New-Orleans 23d ult.

Brig Echo, Messer, for Wilmington next day, was at Havana 20th ult.

WHAVERS.

Ship Corinthian, Padcock, of New-Edford, with 500 bbls sp. oil, was off Payta on the 20th April.

FOR NEW-YORK.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

THE Steam Boat **MOHEGAN,** Capt. Thayer, and the **NARRAGANSETT** Capt. Woolsey, will run alternately on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays leaving New-York and Stonington, at the usual time, until further notice.—FARE Cattle passage from Providence, \$5.—Deck, \$3 50.—From Stonington, \$4.—deck, \$2 50.
Jan. 9.

WOOD

50 CORDS of Pine and Oak **WOOD,** for Sale on Deven's Wharf, by C. DEVENS, jun.
Newport, Jan. 2, 1841.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber requests all persons who are indebted to him to make payment, and those having any demands against him, to present the same for settlement.
HENRY OMAN.
Newport, Jan. 2, 1841.

TO LET,

And possession given immediately.
THE Dwelling-House in Spring-street, lately occupied by the Rev. A. H. Dumont.—For terms, apply to Jan. 2, 1841. DAVID KING.

Bank of Rhode-Island.

AT the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Rhode-Island, held pursuant to Charter, on Monday, Jan. 4th, 1841, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the year ensuing, viz—Audley Clarke, S. F. Gardner, James Hammond, N. B. Hammett, Wm. C. Gibbs, T. C. Dunn, and Peleg Clarke.
At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Audley Clarke, Esq. was re-elected President.
W. A. CLARKE, Cashier.
Newport, Jan. 9, 1841.

NEWPORT BANK.

AT the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Newport Bank, held Wednesday, Jan. 6th, 1841, the following gentlemen were elected as Directors for the ensuing year:—William Vernon, Thomas G. Pitman, Isiah Crocker, Wm. S. Nichols, Wm. Stevens, E. F. Newton, E. T. Allan, Wm. A. Barber, Simon Newton, jun.
William Vernon was re-elected President, and
S. CAHOONE, Cashier.
Newport, Jan. 19.

N. E. Commercial Bank.

AT the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the N. E. Commercial Bank, held on Tuesday, January 5th, 1841, George Hall, Samuel Allon, B. H. Tisdale, George Bowen, Joshua Sayer, Daniel Tisdale, and J. S. Munro, were elected Directors.
And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors, George Bowen was re-elected President.
G. T. WEAVER, Cashier.
Newport, Jan. 9, 1841.

TO LET,

And possession given the 25th of March.
THE Estate in Spring-street, corner of Mill-street, now occupied by Dr. Nichols.—The House contains 19 rooms, with a good garden, rain water cistern, and an excellent well of water. It would accommodate a large family, or be suitable for a Boarding-House.—For terms, apply to ISAAC BURDICK.
Newport, Jan. 9, 1841.

SINGING SCHOOL.

A SCHOOL for instruction in Sacred Vocal Music, was opened by the subscribers on Monday Evening last, in the Vestry room of the First Baptist Church, and will be continued two evenings in each week, viz. Mondays and Saturdays, for the term of three months.
Terms \$1.
EDWARD LANDERS, JAMES A. GREENE.
Newport, Jan. 9.

FOR SALE.

SIX Shares in the Capital Stock of the Traders Bank, Newport. For terms inquire of P. P. REMINGTON.
January 9.

Final Notice.

ALL Persons having demands against the firm of SWINBURNE & HUDSON, are requested to present them immediately; and those indebted to make payment forthwith; as I am desirous of making a dividend of the effects of said S. & H. so far as the same has been cashed, within a few days.
HENRY Y. CRANSTON, Assignee.
Newport, January 2.

NOTICE.

IT is ordered, That all Executors and Administrators appointed by this Court, who have not settled their Accounts within One Year, present the same at a Court of Probate to be holden at the State-House in Newport, on the first Monday in Feb. next, for settlement.—And that this notice be published in all the Newspapers of this town.

Witness,
E. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

PROBATE NOTICES.

Court of Probate, Newport, Jan. 4, 1841.
THE Guardian's Account on the Estate of JOHN R. SHEARMAN, Esq. late of Newport, dec. was presented for allowance.
It is ordered, That the said Account be received, and the consideration thereof referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the State-House in Newport, on the first Monday in February next, at 9 o'clock A. M. and at previous notice be given by publishing a copy of this Order, three several times in the Newport Mercury, for all persons interested to appear at said time and place, and be heard.
By Order,
E. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Little-Compton, Dec. 14th.
AN Instrument of Writing, purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of DEBORAH BROWNELL, late of Little-Compton, dec. was this day presented for examination and for approval.
It is ordered, That the same be received, and the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the Town Hall in Little-Compton on Monday, the 11th of Jan. next, at One o'clock P. M. and that previous notice be given by publishing a copy of this Order three several times in the Newport Mercury, for all persons interested, to appear at said time and place, and be heard.
A True Copy.—Witness,
OTIS WILBOR, Probate Clerk.

STATEMENT of the situation

of the Banks in Rhode Island, on MONDAY, December 7th, 1840.—As the same appears from the Returns made to the Bank Commissioners.

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock,	\$9,974,815 00
Bills in Circulation on,	1,547,782 82
Deposits on other Banks,	469,744 02
Net Profits on hand,	467,025 34
Deposits unpaid,	92,758 09
Deposits on interest,	473,533 36
Deposits not on interest,	845,496 45
Total amount of Liabilities,	\$13,779,155 67

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts,	\$11,930,330 91
Specie in Banks,	342,551 67
Bills of other Banks,	300,419 34
Balance due from other Banks,	768,222 72
Stock in own Bank,	153,586 41
Stock, real estate & other property,	323,514 62
Total amount of Resources,	\$13,779,155 67

Of the Bills and Notes discount, there is due out of the State the sum of \$4,371,524 43
And payable in the State, 7,548,806 48
Of the Circulation, there is held by the Banks, 249,274 06
In the hands of the Public, 1,298,508 76

By comparing the above Abstract with the returns made to the Commissioners, Nov. 2d, 1840, it appears that since that date, The Circulation has been reduced, \$2,268 18
The Specie has been increased, 19,077 37
The Deposits including dividends unpaid, have been reduced, 50,670 79
And the Loans and Discounts have been reduced, 37,008 01

HENRY ANTHONY, } Bank
WM. FECKHAM, } Commissioners
Office of the Bank Commissioners, }
Providence, Dec. 17th, 1840, }
Published pursuant to Law. Dec. 19,

FANCY BASKETS.

A GREAT Variety of Fancy Baskets, just received, and for Sale at the Confectionary and Variety Store of T. STACY, jr.
Directly opposite the Post Office.
Newport, Dec. 5.

THE

BOSTON ALMANAC, for 1841

BY S. N. DICKINSON.

WILL be ready for purchasers about the 20th of December. Orders first received will meet with the first attention. This number is an improvement upon all preceding numbers. It contains

A Directory

Of all the Business People and Firms of the City.

Alphabetically arranged under each business or profession. This Directory will be of great importance to all who are in any way connected with the business interests of Boston, as it will be a complete guide to the Warehousemen, Shops, Stores and Offices of the citizens. The Calendar pages have been greatly improved, and contain five or six additional columns of important calculations. The Almanac will contain a corrected map of the city, a list of all the Streets, Banks, Insurance Offices, Societies, Biographies, of eminent men, Government of United States, Census of Massachusetts, Courts, etc. and a very interesting account of the city of Lowell, written by one of her citizens.

The work will be printed on fine paper, with entire new type, and handsomely bound in cloth.—Price 25 cents per copy. A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again. Orders sent to THOMAS GREEN, 82 State street, Boston, will meet with prompt attention.
Dec. 25.

Administrator's Notice.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the Court of Probate of the town of Jamestown, Administrator on the Estate of

ROBERT H. WATSON,

late of Jamestown, deceased, and having qualified himself according to law, requests all having demands against said Estate to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

JOHN J. WATSON, Adm'r.
Jamestown, Dec. 31, 1840.

WOOLEN HOSIERY.

W. M. C. COZZENS & Co. have on hand a large assortment of home knit, fine YARN HOSE and half hose, in all their variety, and at prices that will be an inducement for families to supply themselves for the season, instead of knitting.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE

WE the Subscribers having been by the Court of Probate for the town of Little Compton, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the Estate of

THOMAS WILBOR,

late of Little-Compton, dec. reposed insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof, being allowed by said Court for the Creditors to bring in and prove their claims, we hereby give notice that we will attend said business at our respective dwellings, and the Commissioners will meet at the Town Hall in said Town, on the 2d Monday in February and June next, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of examining said claims.

JEREMIAH BRIGGS, }
CLARKE BROWNELL, } Commissioners
ELISHA BROWNELL, }
Little-Compton, Dec. 11th, 1840.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS

ASTHMA, Spitting of Blood, and all other diseases of the Chest and Lungs, DR. RICHARDSON'S PECTORAL BALM is daily affecting cures which astonish the most incredulous. Particular attention should be paid to the above complaints by those afflicted for now is the season of the greatest fatality, and hundreds every week fall a prey to these distressing complaints.

For sale in Newport, by R. J. Taylor, J. Stearns, and John Easton.

AUCTIONS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WASHINGTON, SC.—December 28d, 1840.
ON Execution, in favor of the Landholder's Bank against Samuel & Daniel Brown, I shall on the 20th day of January, 1841, at 2 o'clock P. M. sell at Public Auction, A Tract of LAND in South-Kingstown, containing about 350 Acres, bounded northerly by land of Joshua Brown and Elisha Watson, easterly on the road to Narrow river, southerly on land of Joseph T. Perry & heirs of John Watson, and westerly on the fresh meadows, including a part thereof—or so much as will pay said Executions and expenses.—Conditions at time of sale.—Sale at the dwelling-house on the premises.
FRANCIS B. SEGAR, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WASHINGTON, SC.—December 28d, 1840.
ON Execution, in favor of Thomas A. Lawton against George W. Kinyon, I shall on the 28th day of January, 1841 at 2 o'clock P. M. sell at Public Auction a Tract of LAND in Hopkinton, containing about One Hundred Acres, bounded northerly on land of Peleg Maxson and John P. Tanner, easterly on the highway, southerly on land of Oliver Clarke and Peleg Maxson, and westerly on Connecticut State line—or so much thereof as will pay said Execution and expenses.—Conditions at the time of sale.—Sale on the premises.
FRANCIS B. SEGAR, Sheriff.

